

QA-44
Hadden Hall
Sudlersville
Private

circa 1820

The original section of Hadden Hall was constructed circa 1820 and consisted of a two story side-hall single parlor plan house with a 1 1/2 story wing. In 1829 the wing was raised to 2 1/2 stories and a smaller kitchen wing was added. Later alterations included the expansion of the kitchen wing. The interior remains virtually intact to the early 19th century except for the first floor mantels, which have been vandalized.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Hadden Hall

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

South side of Md. Route 300 approx. one mile west of Sudlersville

CITY, TOWN

Sudlersville

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

☒ VICINITY OF

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Queen Anne's

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☐ OCCUPIED☒ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☐ PARK☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☒ OTHER: Vacant**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Martha S. Borda, et al

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

c/o Kathryn S. Onley

CITY, TOWN

Sudlersville

☐ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21668

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Queen Anne's County Courthouse

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

Courthouse Square

CITY, TOWN

Centreville

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

 DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Hadden Hall is a large brick house located on the south side of Maryland Route 300 about one mile west of Sudlersville.

From a distance, Hadden Hall appears to be a large, five bay, two-and-one-half story house with a story-and-a-half kitchen wing. Closer examination reveals that the house has undergone a rather complex series of changes and additions to attain its present appearance. At least three stages of construction have been identified for the building.

Period I: 1815-1825. The original building consisted of a two-and-one-half story brick house three bays wide and one room deep, with a two bay, story-and-a-half brick wing projecting from the east gable. The house faces north, toward the road. The principal entrance is located in the east bay of the main house, and consists of double paneled doors with a four light transom. Large two-over-two windows are located in the center and west bays, and three two-over-two windows are ranged across the second floor. Two gable roofed dormers are symmetrically placed

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.1 DESCRIPTION

on the roof.

The west gable is uninterrupted except for a pair of small windows flanking the flush brick chimney in the upper gable. A bulkhead entrance to the cellar located in the southwest corner of the west gable has been bricked up.

The rear facade is identical to the front, except that the door is a single door, without a transom, and the window above the door is located between the first and second floor, providing light for the stair landing.

The brick wing projects from the east gable of the main house. It is slightly narrower, with each facade set back about 18 inches from the front and rear facade of the main house. Originally this wing was one-and-one-half stories high, two bays wide, and one room deep. There was a door in the west bay of each facade, with a window in the east bay. A single flush chimney on the center of the east gable served one fireplace on each floor and in the cellar.

The north facade of both the house and the wing are laid in Flemish bond, with raised mortar joints. The gable walls and rear walls are laid in four

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.2 DESCRIPTION

and five-course bond. The main house has a three-course corbelled brick cornice. The wing has been raised to two-and-one-half stories, but evidence in the brickwork indicates the original wing also had a corbeled cornice.

Period II: 1829. Evidently the family quickly outgrew the first house, for in 1829 the house was expanded. The wing was raised to the full height of the main house, and apparently at this same time a new brick story-and-a-half wing was added at the east end of the house.

The fenestration of the front facade of the expanded house was made to balance the earlier building. By turning the door in the west bay of the front facade of the wing into a window, and by placing two windows in the second floor, the enlarged wing created the impression of a typical five bay, two-and-one-half-story house. Only the setback of the two east bays and the altered second floor brickwork remained to betray the alterations.

The new brick wing was added to the east gable of the original wing. It was only one bay wide, with a single window centered on each facade. Both

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.3 DESCRIPTION

alterations were executed in five to seven-course bond, and have corbeled cornices. A brick in the upper gable of the raised wing is dated 1829.

Period III: Late 19th century. In the final stage of construction, the brick wing was extended two bays to the east, a bracketed porch was added to the front facade of the main house, and all windows were changed to large two-over-two sash.

The extension of the wing was undertaken in seven-course bond, and expanded the overall length to three bays on the front facade and two bays on the rear. This room became the modern kitchen. There is a door leading onto a 20th century porch in the east bay of the rear facade. A pair of small windows straddling a flush chimney are the only openings on the east gable of the wing.

It should be noted that only the order can be positively ascertained for the construction of the later wings. The choice of bonding and the overall appearance of the brickwork is the main basis for associating the first section with the 1829 alterations, and the second section with the Victorian period. The most recent section of the wing has a corbeled cornice,

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.4 DESCRIPTION

which would not ordinarily be found after the Civil War, but this was merely a continuation of an existing cornice, and is therefore not a valid dating tool.

The interior remains relatively intact to each building period. The original house, with its side-hall, single-parlour plan, was transformed into a center-hall plan with flanking parlours. This plan is repeated on the upper floors, except that the north end of the stair hall is partitioned, creating a small, unheated chamber on the second and third floor. The expanded kitchen wing now consists of two rooms on each floor, with an enclosed winder stair in the southeast corner of the east room providing access to the second floor.

The original portion of the main house retains all of the original woodwork. This includes a very fine mantel in the west parlour and a more modest one in the east parlour. Although both have been vandalized and the shelves removed, the shelf for the west mantel remains in the room. This mantel consists of a board surround with a deep shelf supported by very flat greek ovolo moldings and a pair of

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.5 DESCRIPTION

plain columns with Ionic capitals. The mantel in the east parlour consists of a board surround with Greek pilasters surmounted by rosette blocks. These blocks supported the shelf, which is missing.

The window and door surrounds in the west room and the hall are reeded Greek architraves with rosette corner blocks. The surrounds in the east room are similar, but not as bold, with plain corner blocks. The stair rises along the east wall of the hall, and consists of a closed string carriage with square ballusters and square newels with turned tops. The baseboard has a rabbetted molding along the top edge.

On the second floor, the original trim remains in the hall, the hall chamber, and the west chamber. This consists of beaded baseboard, molded ovolo/astragal window and door surrounds, and a small Greek mantel in the west room. This mantel has reeded pilasters, a plain typanum, and a simple shelf supported by a Greek ovolo molding and plain blocks. The trim on the third floor is confined to plain baseboards and door surrounds.

The cellar consists of two large rooms, one under the main house, and one under the original east

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.6 DESCRIPTION

room. These are separated by a brick foundation wall with an original door opening allowing passage between the rooms. The chimney base in the west room has a relieving arch but no flues. There is a large fireplace on the east wall of the east room however, and this evidently served as the kitchen in the original house. The blocked bulkhead entrance in the west wall of the west room is clearly visible from the cellar, and a second original bulkhead entrance in the south wall of the east room remains in use.

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Hadden Hall is principally important as an example of the architectural transition which took place throughout the Tidewater in the first quarter of the 19th century. While some builders broke completely away from the earlier Georgian plan and form and chose to build in a distinctly new and different mode, this house has retained the basic form and exterior appearance of its predecessors, but also experiments with new Federal and Greek decorative elements. Of particular interest is the clearly distinguishable growth of the house, and the attempt of the builder to disguise the later alterations as a typical five bay, two-and-one-half story house. Although the corbeled brick cornices and the interior trim allow a relatively accurate idea of when the house was built, the presence of a brick dated 1829 in the upper east gable positively dates the second

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.1 SIGNIFICANCE

period of construction and allows a far more precise assessment of the building than would normally be possible. This in turn can be applied as a guide in the study and evaluation of other buildings and details which bear a resemblance in form and/or decoration.

QA-44

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Orlando Ridout V, Historic Sites Surveyor

ORGANIZATION

Queen Anne's County Historical Society

DATE

10/5/78

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Centreville

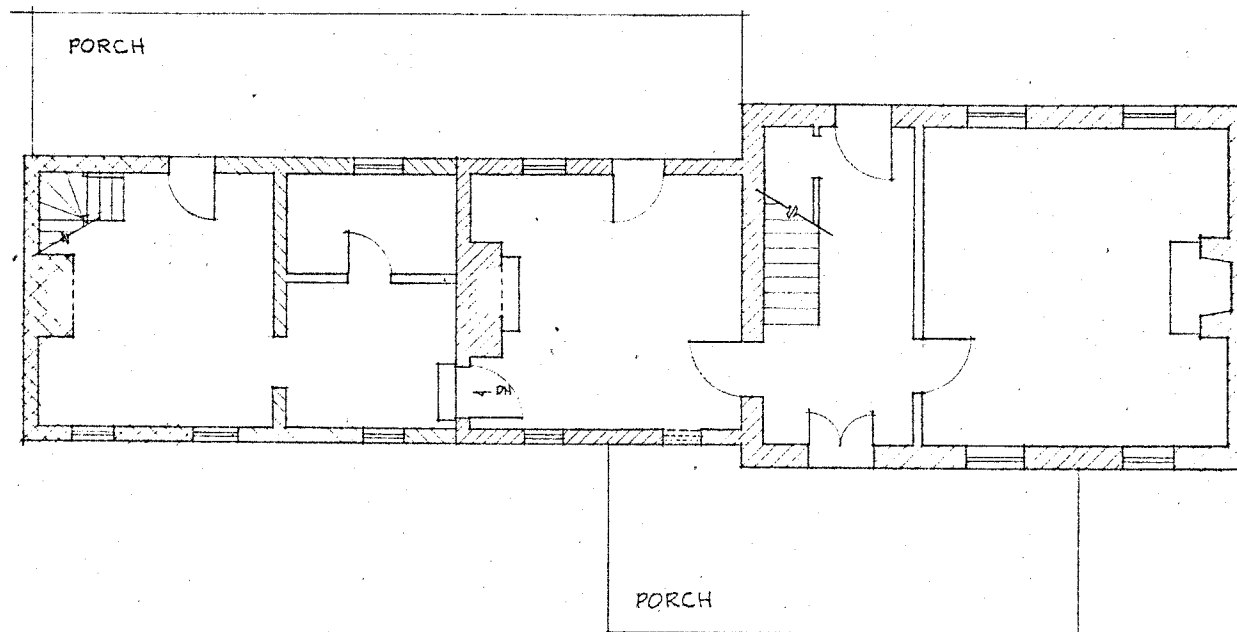
STATE

Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438



- PERIOD I C. 1820
- ▨ PERIOD II 1829
- ▩ PERIOD III LATE 19th C.

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14
SCALE: $\frac{3}{32}$ " = 1'-0"

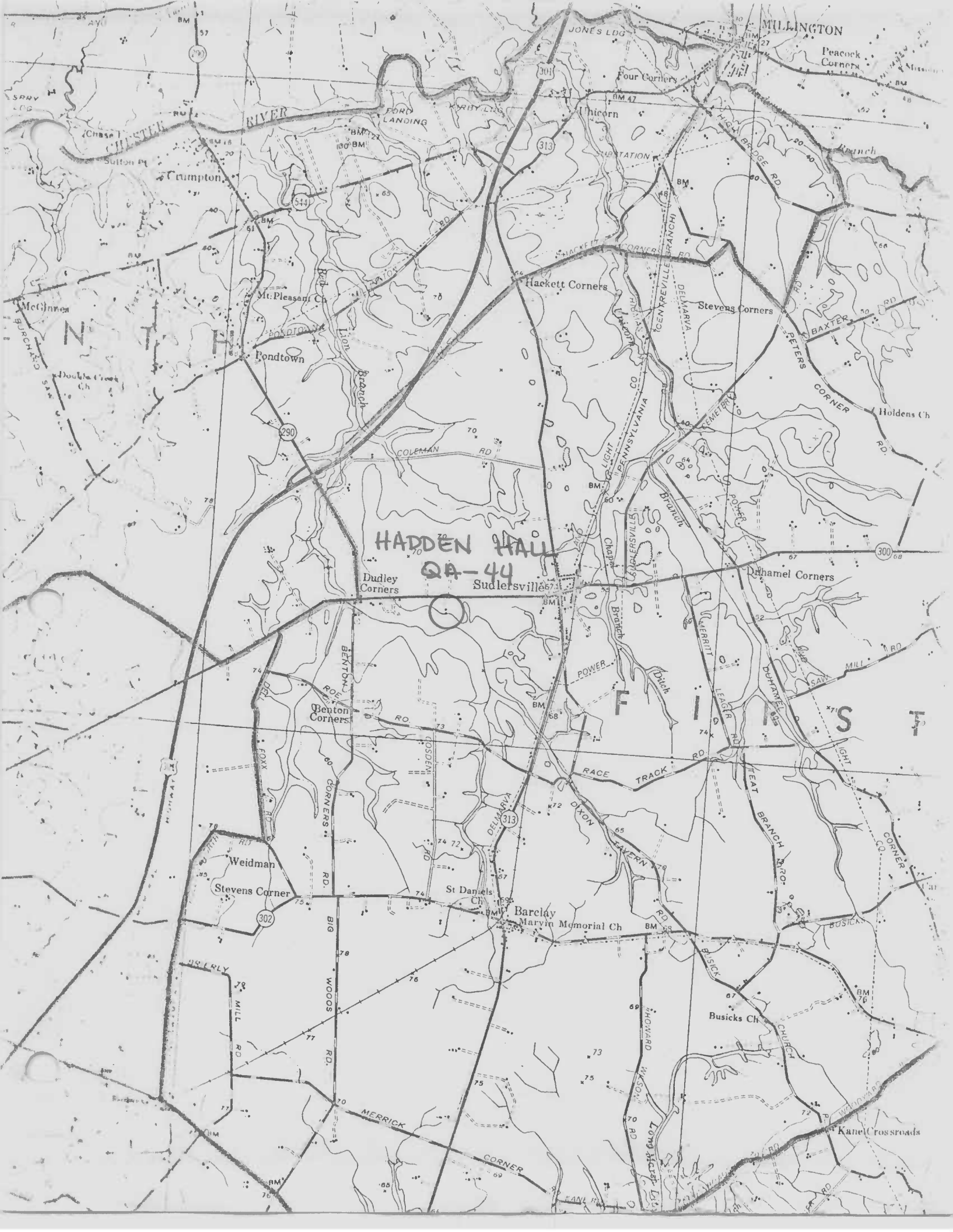


ORLANDO RIDOUT V

QA-44

HADDEN HALL
SUDLERSVILLE, MARYLAND

JUNE 7, 1978.



QA-44
Hadden Hall

Mary McCarthy
Spring/Summer 2003
Digital color photo on file at MHT

